The People.

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2129

COLORADO.

A Call by Wage Workers to Repudiate Pure & Simpledom.

INDEPENDENT LABOR POLITIC

The Bitter Experience Made With the Republican and Democratic, and Lastly also With the Populist Party, Begins to Cause the Scales to Drop from the Eyes of Colorado Wage Slaves—Defects of the Call that May be Accidental and that Should be Promptly Expunged.

The following call has been issued for a political convention in Colorado by eleven wage earners in State:

To farmers, mechanics and laborers, organized and unorganized, of the State of Colorado: According to the Constitution of these United States, each and every man has an inalienable right as to the disposition of his franchise, and as we very well know that in the past the working people have had no representation at all and have had no voice in the formation of the different civic, legislative and executive bodies of our cities, States and these United States; and as the laborer is the real producer, with the farmer, of all wealth; therefore,

We have arrived at the conclusion that as the producers of all wealth, we should, by right, have a voice in the disposition of this wealth; and further, as we have in the ranks of labor as bright and clear minds as there are to be found outside of it, therefore, let us as workingmen and women organize ourselves into a party for the elevation and betterment of ourselves and our fellow laborers, and to get a broader and deeper view of this matter brought before this organization, we cordially invite you as workers to join with us and assist us by your counsels in carrying this matter to a successful issue.

Understanding, as we hope you do, the necessity of bringing all laboring people of this commonwealth, irrespective of what labor they perform, together, we invite each and everybody to send delegates to a convention to be held at Victor, May 2, for the purpose of outlining a policy for carrying out the intent of this declaration.

The signers of the call are:

J. H. Brownlee, Silver State Lodge No. 446, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Denver.

M. M. Smith, Mt. Ouray Lodge, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Salida.

J. K. Robinson, Waiters' Union, No. 14, Denver.

John J. Heartz, Bricklayers' Union No. 1, Denver.

J. J. Bawden, Silverton Miners' Union.

Willie L. Hall, Denver Typographical Union, No. 49.

H. S. Tomkins, Knights of Labor, Buena Vista.

Henry Kretlow, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 129, Denver.

Frank Fenn, Pike's Peak Lodge, No. 32, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Pueblo.

R. C. Bonney, Order Railway Telegraphers.

R. Kenehan, Denver Horseshoers' Union.

This, taken in lump, is a refreshing manifestation. We have here members of trades unions, most of which are built upon the British pure and simple plan, take a position that is a flat denial of some essential principles of pure and simpledom. The attitude of the pure and simple leaders is that the economic organization of labor is all sufficient; that the strike and the boycott are all the weapons the worker needs against the employing class; that a worker may be justly coerced by his fellow workers into obeying union rules on wages and hours of work, but that he should be free to vote as he pleases. The pure and simple position denies the necessity of united political action on the part of workers, and, if he thought that he needed any legislation, the best and only way was to hang on to the coat tails of the old political parties. New trade unionism denies all this; it recognizes that the economic power of the bosses is backed by their political power, and could not stand one day without that; that the old political parties are all the parties of the boss' class, and that likewise all political parties are supporters of capitalism if their platform does not unqualifiedly demand the abolition of the wage system. New thade unionism, accordingly, recognizes that the strike and the boycott are ineffective and minor weapons; that the ballot is the most powerful one in the hands of the workers; that they must organize upon these lines, and only by the conquest of the public power can they make headway. All this is essentially admitted in the above call. Coming from the men that it does, it is a refreshing sign of the times, and is an evidence that our new trade unionist views are permeating the ranks of our fellow wage slaves.

It were, however, unwise, in the gladness produced by such an event, to overlook the serious flaws in the call. Before now, the working class has banded itself politically and conquered political power, and yet fallen to pieces, weaker than before. The experience with the Knights of Labor must be still fresh on the public mind. Many an office did they conquer, many a municipal government fell wholly into their hands, but their political victory was only the precursor of their total defeat. Why? Because their plan lacked one of the fundamental principles of new trade unionism, to wit, that there is no peace possible between the capitalist and the working class, that the two are enemies born, and that order and civilization can only be attained by the total overthrow of the capitalist system of production through the establishment of the Socialist or Co-operative Commonwealth, where the land and the machinery with which to work shall be the common property of the people. The Knights, having promptly fallen into the hands of incompetent leaders, were kept in ignorance of these scientific facts. They sought to patch up things; in short, they knew not what they wanted, they did not understand their mission. Will the Colorado labor party, that may be born from the above call, be saved from the fate of the defunct Knights, and be a positive element of strength in the pending Social Revolution? That will depend upon the promptness with which they expunge two fundamental errors that peep from between the lines of the call.

In the first place, the sentence "As the producers of ALL wealth, we should by right have A voice in the disposition of this wealth," has a familiar sound to practised ears. It implies a modest attitude towards capitalism, it implies the belief that clear-cut language is not wise, it implies the belief that a revolutionary plan is unnecessary. To the correct premises: "We are the producers of ALL wealth," the only correct conclusion is: "We should by right have the SOLE voice in the distribution of this wealth." The conclusion: "We should by right have A voice" in such distribution implies the belief that the idle capitalist class is also entitled to a voice. This belief places a labor movement upon a false basis. The basis is false tactically, because if, as the call justly says, labor is the producer of all wealth, it is an unrevolutionary attitude to grant any rights over wealth to any other than the working class. Only the revolutionary tactics of demanding all that labor is entitled to and can lead to success. All other methods can only lead to failure.

The second error lies in the expression: "Labor is the real producer, with the farmer, of all wealth." The danger of the error lies in lumping "labor" and the "farmer" together. If the call meant by "farmer" the agricultural wage slave, the farm hand, it means the right thing, but uses a misleading word. "Labor," scientifically, means the wage earning class, the class that cannot work without hiring itself to other people because it has not, and the other people have, the things that are necessary to work with. The farm hand, and not the employing farmer, is "labor." To speak of "labor and the farmer," meaning "farm hands," is as silly as to speak of "labor and the shoemakers." But it is not likely that by "farmers" the call means "farm hands." Most likely it means the owner, as tenant or otherwise, of land on which agricultural products are raised. To identify "labor and the farmer," meaning by "farmer" the owner, as tenant or otherwise, of agricultural land who employs farm hands, is as fatal a confusion as to identify "labor," meaning the industrial workers, with the small capitalist of the towns who employs workers. The farmer and such capitalists are of the same class, and both are exploiters of labor, although they themselves work; they are exploiters of labor because they employ labor; and no one employs labor but to skin it. The fatal defect in the confusion of thought upon this head, implied in the call, lies in classifying the people by occupations. It is not occupations that draw the line between the classes, but the ownership or non-ownership of the land and capital without which one can not work. The boss of a shoe factory belongs to the same economic class as the boss of a railroad line, because they both own the things needed to work with, and thereby are placed in a condition to skin the men and women whom they employ; and the men and women employed in a shoe factory are of the same economic class as the men and women employed by a railroad line because they don't own the necessary property to work for themselves, and, consequently, in order to live, must sell themselves into wage slavery and submit to be plucked, submit to yield to non-workers the bulk of what they themselves produce. For these reasons the employing farmer does not belong to the class of the city working class; he belongs to the class of the city capitalists; if he is a small employing farmer he belongs to the subdivision of small capitalists or middle class; if he is a large employing farmer he belongs to the large capitalist class. And for the same reason the farm hand, who sells himself into wage slavery to the employing farmer is of the same economic class with the worker who sells himself into wage slavery in a city shop. This fact is essential to the guidance of all attempts of labor to emancipate itself. The overlooking of it is what caused the Colorado wage workers to flock into the Populist camp, which they now find out is no better than the Democratic or Republican. The interests of the capitalist class will always be found opposed to the interests of the working class. It is essential, therefore, to distinguish the capitalist from the working class.

The first error savors of a legalization of the system of plunder of which the working class is now a victim; that posture bars success. The second error ignores the principle upon which the classes are divided; that error blinds the worker, and is sure to lead him into the ditch. Unless the convention called for in Colorado is clear upon both principles it will neither attract the sturdy material it needs nor will it keep together whatever forces it gathers. Ruin, and possibly worse than ruin, would then attend its efforts.

The Denver Comrades have an unequal field opened to them to carry the torch of experience to their fellow Colorado wage slaves.

CANADA.

Words of Warning Born of Ripe Experience.

Section Toronto, Canada, Issues an Address to the Canadian Socialists that May be Profitably Read Outside of Canada—Serious Dangers Pointed Out—The Issue Defined and Foes Unmasked.

As class-conscious workmen, who realize that we are being crushed by the capitalist, who see the trend of industrial development, who see the effect that machinery has upon the worker, who see that situations are becoming fewer and the number of men seeking work is increasing, we, the members of Section Toronto, S. L. P., send greetings to our sister Sections throughout Canada.

Comrades, we are engaged in a serious struggle. We are fighting for bread, for our homes, for our lives. Those things can only be secured to us when we own in common the industries of the country. If we owned the land and factories our situations would not depend on the caprice of an employer, and we would receive the full fruits of our labor. That is our aim—to get all that we produce. That is the only fair return for labor. That will secure wealth to the industrious.

But while we lift our fellow workmen above the intellectual fog that surrounds them, and show them the fair fields and pleasant homes, the wealth and leisure of the Co-operative Commonwealth, must we not at the same time point out to them the path by which they can reach that refuge.

This consideration urges us to utter a few words of warning and advice. A paper called the "Coming Nation," that finds its way into Canada, and gains subscribers by claiming to be a Socialist publication, says that in order to gain the Co-operative Commonwealth we must form co-operative colonies. Comrades, have workmen the capital necessary to start co-operative colonies? It advocates direct legislation. If we had direct legislation, would a capitalist government submit important matters to us for approval or disapproval? It advocates labor exchange. Are we to waste our time on such nonsensical experiments? It discourages use of the ballot. Is not that the most effective weapon with which to fight the capitalist? To expose still further the absurdity of its position we might ask, "If it does not want to use the legislative power of the country, why does it advocate direct legislation?"

Comrades, we have seen some of the evil effects of that paper in Toronto. Ignorant itself, it propagates ignorance. The energy of its readers is dissipated in a thousand different directions. It is an enemy of our organization—an opponent of our policy. That is the warning we wished to utter: That the "Coming Nation," while professing friendship, is a covert enemy of Socialism.

Our advice is—and we believe our success in Toronto justifies us giving it—aim at the political power—the heart of capitalism. It is because he controls the political power that the capitalist is able to hurl the army at workmen when they strike. It is because he controls the political power that he is able to inaugurate wars. It is because he controls the political power that he is able to grant monopolies of our land and mines. In the legislative halls of the country stalk the representatives of trusts, the attorneys of corporations, caring nothing for the welfare of the people, seeking only to enrich themselves. Rouse the workmen to a consciousness of their rights. Teach them to put men in parliament who will represent the working class. Create among them a public opinion that will watch and guide their representatives. That is the policy we have followed in Toronto, and the success of our agitation, and the strength of our Section, when compared with the puny efforts of "Coming Nation" followers, convinces us that our policy is the right one.

We also urge members of Canadian Sections to become readers of THE PEOPLE, the official organ of the Socialist Labor party of the United States. The attitude of that party, and the uncompromising position of THE PEOPLE meet with our warmest admiration. We recognize it as the champion of the wage workers—as the ablest expodent of our methods and aims.

That is our warning and advice. Perhaps it was not needed. If not, pardon us. A sense of the importance of correct tactics drew it from us. Many have been led astray by side issues. In our march across the desert of capitalism we must not allow ourselves to be deceived by the mirage of a co-operative colony, or a labor exchange, or direct legislation. Scorning the charge of bigotry—counting the term "fanatic" an honor—guided by knowledge, we march on to our goal—confident of victory.

The large crop of Socialist publications by comrades of the party in America is a good sign of the times. The latest to reach this office is by Comrade T. Bersford, of San Francisco. The pamphlet is entitled "Philosophy for Wage Slaves," and can be obtained for 10 cents a copy.

The chapters are virtually independent of each other, and yet together impart connected information. The publication is a good quarry for speakers.

CALIFORNIA.

Interesting Review of the Work of the Legislature.

Bounties on Coyote Scalps Starts the Coyote Breeding Industry—Exployting The Unemployed—Attitude of Street Car Employes—"Broad" and "Narrow" Papers — Soup-House Contentment — Socialist Celebrations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 22.—The California Legislature has adjourned, and lobbyists, corporations and the press all agree it was the "hungriest" lot ever elected to legislate for the State.

The passing of the act for giving bounties on coyote scalps brings to view the delightful business of some honest ruralists, who breed Coyotes for bounties only.

A coyote, with a bell on, was recently captured in one of the cow counties, and it was claimed by an onlooker as the bell wether of a coyote farm in a neighboring township.

The passage of the act putting the unemployed at work on the State roads at 35 cents a day shows the ability of the ruralists to get their roads improved at a minimum cost, thus raising land values and making easier transportation by wagon of their products; in the meantime the toolless, helpless worker ends each year of this work in the same material condition as if he had not worked.

The "single taxers" and other fakirs are attacking the bill in the public prints as a measure endorsed by Socialists. What kind of Socialists would like this I have not been informed. They are probably the "broad" kind. This act provides that each Supervisor district shall constitute an "employment district," and for the appointment of a "work-master" at $3 a day, for the working of the "homeless without means of support" at 35 cents and three meals a day and "vagrants" at 10 cents on the roads or the "county farm." "Vagrants" shall be sentenced to three months' work, and punished if they do not work to the satisfaction of the "workmaster" eight hours a day, by imprisonment on one meal a day, deprived of pay and subjected to other punishment. The bill contains fifteen sections of details, evidently copied from the English vagrant laws of the fifteenth century. This is "State employment" with a vengeance.

A bill for reducing fares on municipal railways was defeated; huge petitions were sent in by street railway employes saying their present wage only furnished them a scanty living, and as it was "based on the present rate of fares," the reduction of wages consequent on a reduction of fares would work a great hardship on them. "Based on the present rate of fares"—bright lot those street railway slaves. With thousands of idle men in San Francisco, and dozens of competent, well-recommended men for each street railway position, it seems almost a hopeless task to attempt the education of individuals who arrive at conclusions such as above stated. If it were the mere fact of the petition we might attribute it to the coercion of employers; but every act, political and economic, leads but to the thought that each street railway employe sometime expects to own a railroad, and doesn't wish any change, as it might be to his future disadvantage.

Bribery and corruption in the action on these and other bills is openly alleged, and has scarcely been denied, the bribers publicly expressing their displeasure at the voracity of our legislative cormorants.

The unemployed movement in San Francisco has been handled this winter, as usual, in a highly discreditable manner. The first organization had many Socialists in it, and was a body which bade fair to make and have conceded some demands of value to the movement. But our millionaire Mayor Phelan dropped $250 into the hat, it was backed by other contributions, and the usual soup-and-contentment programme was carried out. A fund of $5,000 (or thereabouts) is to be used in hiring men to build a boulevard at $1 per day, which will keep them at work a very few days, and the "hungrys" have been quieted for another season, much to the satisfaction of the "better class" of our citizens, who deplore in tones of deepest solicitude the condition of these "unfortunate" men. A wagon, drawn for many days through the streets by a rope in the hands of the unemployed, had a sign on it which solicited old clothes, contributions of food or of money. The wagon visited Chinatown, and the Chinamen were much more generous than the whites of equal financial standing. Perhaps the sight of a herd of hungry but not too clean American "sovereigns" asking alms of a race forbidden the rights of citizenship had something to do with the hasty and large contributions made by the Mongolians. The Socialists and others left the movement when it deteriorated into a scramble for the stewpot, and the Mayor may congratulate himself on the cheapness with which the soup-seekers were satisfied.

Our Pacific Coast Socialist paper, the "New Charter," is meeting with the welcome and appreciation to which its great merit entitles it. The fate of Socialist papers on this coast has been death by privation; but from present indications the movement has attained sufficient magnitude to put the "New Charter" on a firm basis.

We have another—a "broad" paper, which advocates Socialism from the Christian-Rep.-Dem.-Pop.-Labor Exchange-Interest Tax-Socialistic standpoint. Good papers on this coast generally die young; this disordered dream has been with us a long time. It disgraces the name it bears, and is the result of the mental indigestion and senility of its owner.

As soon as the weather settles enough to allow of wagon work in the State, we expect to reap the result of the half-dozen wagon tours of last year, and to sow seeds for the election harvest of 1898.

The celebration of the anniversary of the Paris Commune of 1871 was held Thursday evening, March 18, when the following programme was presented:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Opening Remarks...Chairman Andrew
Song.....Socialist Männerchor
Remarks (in French)....M. Delarousch
Song.....Miss Martha Aspden
Short Address.....E. T. Kingsley
Recitation.....G. Aspden
(Childe Harold to the Ocean.)
Song.....Mrs. F. R. Whitney
Address.....G. B. Benham
Instrumental Solo.....L. Chapuy
Remarks (in German).....P. Grotkau
Violin Solo.....H. Andrew
Closing Remarks.....M. W. Wilkins
Marseillaise.....Socialist Männerchor

A large and appreciative audience was present, and the great interest manifested shows the importance attached to this memorable struggle. An admission fee of 10c. was charged, net receipts to go to DAILY PEOPLE fund.

Arrangements are being made for the greatest May Day demonstration and public meeting ever held in San Francisco. The German Branch, S. L. P., joined by fourteen other organizations, will have a parade and picnic, with other appropriate exercises. The American Branch, S. L. P., has engaged the Metropolitan Temple, and will hold a huge mass meeting in the evening.

G. B. BENHAM.

THE SOUTH.

Valuable Items Showing the Condition and Trend of Things.

RICHMOND, Va., March 26.—The McKinley millennium, it seems, is about to set in here. I am informed that the Locomotive and Machine Works, the largest plant of its kind in the South, recently cut its employees 25 cents per day, reducing their wages to 90 cents and $1 per day.

The city fathers, owing to the low condition of the treasury and the meagreness of tax receipts, have reduced the pay of nearly all in the city's employ.

Many of the farmers in this section are so discouraged because of low prices that they are crowding the towns and cities, and thus come in competition with the city toilers. They don't compete long ere they wish themselves safely back on the farm, as they find they jumped from the frying pan into the fire.

A rat print shop here underbid a machine office for court records, and the employees are "sticking 'em" for 15 cents per thousand ems. The union scale is 40 cents.

I have just returned from a trip to the Carolinas in quest of work. I got some, and would have had more but for the machine. In all places I met with men whom the machine has knocked out, and their impulse seems to be to smash the machine and relegate civilization a hundred or more years into the days of long ago; but when shown how nice it would be if those machines and all others, instead of being smashed into smithereens would lighten our burdens if they were operated by the people for the people, they cannot say nay, and wish it were so; but then comes in the idea of property rights, and it is seldom one can succeed in seeing that the rights of humanity are higher than property rights. The divine right to live, invested in every human being since "the beginning," is a very much overlooked right in these days of money-hunting. The "vested rights" handed down to us from the long ago through the dark ages to the present, approved by the baron robbers, pompous princes and murderous monarchs in their efforts to enslave the rest of mankind, has snowed under the doctrine of the divine right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." It must be resurrected and rejuvenated. A leaflet on "The Divine Right of the Laborer to Live" would be timely. The reason I confine the right to the laborer to live is because I believe in the doctrine "He that will not work, neither shall he eat."

I have often wondered how our ministry, in selecting texts for their discourses, can so persistently overlook passages bearing on the love of money and other kindred subjects; and the thought often suggests itself that they are hirelings mostly, and care not if their flocks be devoured by the wolf of avarice. But, thank heaven, there are some here and there who have the courage to "declare the whole counsel of God."

Section Richmond is growing slowly but surely, and is doing good work in sowing the seed of Socialism.

Comrade Schultz, who is still suffering greatly from the accident that befell him last fall, has entered suit against the city for damages, and I hope he will win his case.

By the way, in South Carolina it seems that the old aristocracy and the plain farmers are at loggerheads over State affairs. The commonalty have had a good working majority in the Legislature for the past two years, and the result was a general lopping off of the aristocratic element, a shortening of the sessions (which shortens the legislator's salary), and a general cut in all salaries.

In North Carolina the people are very much incensed at the action of the U. S. Judge Simonton in enjoining the Governor and other State officials from attempting to upset the ninety-nine year lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railroad Company. The judge rode to Greensboro, where, as Mrs. Partington would say, "justice is dispensed with," in the private car of the president of the road, and this fact galls the people. Pile up rascality and misery, ye knaves, for it only hastens the day of retribution.

PRINT.

MISSOURI.

Ringing Address of St. Louis Comrades to the Workers.

STRIKE FOR FREEDOM.

Section St. Louis has Entered the Municipal Fight with a Full Ticket and calls the Attention of the City Wage Slaves to Some Wholesome Truths Plainly Uttered—The Workers Toil and the Capitalists Live; the Workers Vote the Capitalists Rule—Such is Capitalism.

Fellow workmen—Learn the cause of your dependence. See the way out of your misery.

In the midst of plenty many of you are starving. In the midst of natural wealth and mechanical means waiting idle for the hand of labor, many of you are deprived of employment, while those to whom work is given must toil increasingly for a decreasing pittance. The more you produce the less you get. Why?

Simply because that plenty of your own creation, those machines of your own make, and nature itself, the common inheritance of men, have been appropriated by a class—the capitalist class.

That class, which you have enriched, keeps you in poverty. That class, which you have raised to power, keeps you in subjection.

Its maladministration of affairs, public and private, is stupendous; its corruption, notorious; its despotism, intolerable.

You have given it the earth and everything on it. You are its tenants at will; its wage slaves when at work, and mere vagrants trespassing on its planet when out of work.

True, you still have some political rights. You are citizens. Once a year, at the ballot box, each of you is the equal of a billionaire, and your majority would be fifty to one were you all united on Election Day into one grand party of emancipation.

But your masters are cunning. With their machinery of production they array you against each other—the employed against the employed—in the daily struggle for life. You fight; they win.

Likewise, with their political machinery they array you against each other—the so-called Democrats against the so-called Republicans—in the annual wrangle between office-seekers pledged to do their bidding. You vote; they govern.

The machine-made candidates presented to your choice are carefully selected by your oppressors to legislate and administer against your class. Whichever you may thus elect is of necessity an enemy to you and a venal servant of your masters.

FELLOW WORKMEN, STRIKE FOR LIBERTY!

Strike at the polls for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

One strike there and for such an object will do more good than a thousand strikes for a morsel of bread.

Get rid at last of the superstition that there would be no capital if there were no capitalists. For it is this absurd notion which alone keeps you in bondage; which makes each of you look beggingly to some capitalist for employment in servitude, instead of looking fraternally to each other for mutual service in co-operation.

Can you indeed believe, in this age of reason, that there would be no wealth if there were no thieves; that there would be no land, no machinery, no industry, no exchange, if there were no monopolists; and no good management, no order, no society, if there were no corrupt legislators, no venal judges, no prostitutes of any sort?

FELLOW TOILERS, abolish capitalism! Down with class paternalism! Vote for the Socialist Labor party and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

What may all this mean which we find in the Wallace, Idaho, "State Tribune":

"SOCIALISM IN SPOKANE.

"The Spokane papers say that the Socialists of that city are likely to put up a candidate for Mayor this spring. The Socialist organization has some money in the treasury, and the "Review" says that among those who are most strongly in favor of entering the coming campaign are four prominent business men and two prominent churchmen, who have volunteered their aid.

"In discussing the matter of the socialists' strength in Spokane the "Chronicle" states that 'last fall they (the Socialists) had two Socialists elected to office in Spokane County. One is Judge W. E. Richardson and the other Assessor Daniel.' These are small straws which show the drift of public opinion on a theory of government which is condemned by many simply because it is not understood, and because the people are so easily influenced by what they read, and the powerful press of the money interests of the world continually, persistently and maliciously misrepresent Socialism."

Diligent inquiry at the national headquarters of the Socialist Labor party and through the almanacs for this year reveals no such thing as a Socialist organization in Idaho. Truly, Socialism must be growing popular when its name is assumed so greedily.

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	**36,563**

The Social Revolution is bound to come. It will come either in full Panoply of Law, and surrounded with all the blessings of peace, provided the people have the wisdom to take it by the hand and introduce it betimes: or it may break in upon us unexpectedly, amidst all the convulsions of violence, with wild dishevelled locks, and shod in in iron sandals. Come it must, in one way or the other. When I withdraw myself from the turmoil of the day and dive into history, I hear distinctly its approaching Tread.

Lassalle.

VOL. VII, No. 1.

One more volume of THE PEOPLE closes and another opens with this issue. On each such previous occasions we indulged in retrospect and prospect. The retrospect showed progress and the prospect promised progress. So it is now. The steady growth in circulation is an evidence of successful work; and this evidence is all the more cheering as it illustrates the wisdom of the party tactics.

Unqualifiedly planted on the scientific principles of Socialism, uncompromising in its warfare against capitalism and its multitudinous outposts, calling a spade a spade and the acts of fools but folly, THE PEOPLE has cut a wide swathe in the country. While more timid, compromising and "practical" papers have led a precarious existence, or dropped below the sward, THE PEOPLE has prospered.

The methods by which the paper has held its own and beaten its way against a furious storm of manifold opposition, it will adhere to in the future. Its temper never ruffled by the naggings of those who know not but to nag, and its courage mounting as it cleaves its way through, THE PEOPLE will pursue its unterrified career, holding aloft the glorious banner of the Socialist Labor party—a staff and shield and beacon to the growing army of class-conscious and militant Socialists, an increasing scourge to the usurping class and the outposts it keeps up.

A TRANSITION PERIOD.

"Competition is the life of trade;" "competition is the moving spring of progress;" "kill competition and the race drops." These and many more phrases, cast in the same mould, were at one time so much in vogue against Socialism that one would have thought they never could be worn out by the class that uttered them, and in whose behalf they did service. There is now a prospect that we shall hear less and less of them. It was, of course, to be foreseen that some time all occasion for their use would have disappeared. What was not foreseen was that that day was so near at hand.

Judge John A. Riner, of the Federal District of Wyoming, having a case before him in which capitalist defendants were charged with a violation of the Anti-Trust act, spoke the defendants free. His decision, rendered in November, 1892, contains this remarkable passage:

"I think it cannot be said that the public is benefited by competition when that competition is carried beyond the bounds of reasonable prosperity to the parties engaged in it, for surely the citizen investing his capital, whether in railways or otherwise, is entitled to the benefit of a contract which affords to him only a fair protection for his investment, and which does not interfere with the rights of the public by imposing unjust and unreasonable charges for service performed."

Of course this Judge's decision was clearly illegal. The defendants were guilty under the act. To free them he had to lay down some general principles not contained in the act, and that would nullify it. That principle is that competition may be carried on beyond a point that is wholesome, and that beyond that point the public is injured.

In the case at bar the principle was fearlessly applied on behalf of the capitalist class; whether the application holds good there or not, certain it is that it is of self-evident force with regard to the working class. The competition for work to which capitalism holds the proletariat is one that degrades them morally and physically. It degrades the workingman morally because he is thereby placed in the market along side of pork and potatoes for sale; it degrades him physically because it holds down below the level of healthy living.

Competition, with its accompaniment of monopoly, is an evil, and must go. Judge Riner's decision marks a transition period. The decision goes farther than the Judge imagined. It denotes that increasing general perception of changed economic conditions that promotes the perception of new general principles.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Johnston, R. I., "Beacon," in its campaign issue of the 1st instant, has the following "do's" and "don'ts":

If you want to be a freeman vote for the S. L. P.

If you wan't low wages don't vote for the S. L. P.

If you want to employ yourself, vote for the S. L. P.

If you want to remain unemployed don't vote for the S. L. P.

If you want to be a tramp don't vote for the S. L. P.

If you want labor laws turned into a farce don't vote for the S. L. P.

If you want bastiles and armories don't vote for the S. L. P.

If you want to be clubbed when forced to strike against oppression don't vote for the S. L. P.

If you want to drive away impending misery, vote for the S. L. P.

The Schenectady, N. Y., "Toiler," which should read "Sellouter," is decidedly imprudent when it says:

"The Socialists would make more headway if they confined themselves to facts, and not endeavor to construe mountains out of mole-hills, as is the policy pursued by their official organ, THE PEOPLE, in its discussion of the affairs of various trade unions lately. Argument, and not bluster and distortion of facts, make converts."

In the first place the flinging about of such words as "bluster," "distortion of facts," etc., unbacked by even the attempt of proof, can certainly not overthrow the array of facts upon which our arguments stand.

In the second place, we do not try to "make converts" of everybody. There are people we certainly do not expect ever to convert, seeing that their class interest is to play the crook. Among these is the so-called "Toiler," whose treason to the workers we sometime ago exposed when we published the fact that its advertisers compelled it to change editors by dropping an uncompromising exposer of capitalist rascality and taking up one who will shut his eyes to the interests of the toilers.

The advertising bosses, who are the real masters of the "Toiler," need not imagine that we do not recognize their voice, or that we would care to take their advice.

The gold standard and the silver standard people are regular Dromios. Now that Japan has entered fully into the sisterhood of capitalist nations and adopted the gold standard, the gold bugs are publishing articles to show how miserable the condition of things were in silver standard Japan.

One of these writers puts it this way:

"As might be expected, there is no such thing as saving money among the poorer of silver standard Japan; the most rigid economy barely enabling them to keep soul and body together. Their only resource in case of sickness or failure of employment is the pawnshop or the usurer. So scanty is their stock of clothing that they hire instead of buying the warmer garments and bed coverings needed in cold weather, paying for the loan of the articles 2 to 8 cents silver per day. Actual begging is forbidden by law, but goes on, nevertheless, children being used, as they are elsewhere, to excite the compassion of the benevolent. Table and kitchen refuse, which with us is thrown away, is not even bestowed as alms in Japan. It is sold to dealers, who resell it to their customers at about a cent a pound. Consequently, these Japanese poor have not even, like Lazarus, the resource of the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table."

To all of which a silver bug could answer by substituting the United States for Japan, and requoting the gold buggist against himself thus:

"As might be expected, there is no such thing as saving money among the poor of gold standard United States, the most rigid economy barely enabling them to keep soul and body together. The only resource in case of sickness or failure of employment is the pawnshop or the usurer. So scanty is their stock of clothing that they hire instead of buying the warmer garments and bed coverings needed in cold weather (this is done through the installment plan sales). Actual begging is forbidden by law, but goes on, nevertheless, children being used to excite the compassion of the benevolent. Table and kitchen refuse is not even bestowed as alms in the United States. It is sold to dealers, who resell it to their customers. (For instance, stale bread is advertised and sold in Yonkers, N. Y.) Consequently, the United States poor have not, even like Lazarus, the resource of the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table."

The gold capitalist correctly describes the condition of the workers in silver capitalist countries; the silver capitalist correctly describes the condition of the workers in gold capitalist countries. They thereby well describe that which they both have in common—capitalism, which breeds poverty and degradation among workers.

What these gold and silver capitalists are doing has been done, and bids fair to be repeated by the free trade and the protection capitalists.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

CHOICE TID-BITS.

These are great days for Socialism, sisters and brethren. A stiff general inquiry as to what the thing is may be heard from all sides. The gentleman who was so cock-sure last fall that confidence in soup-houses had been gloriously restored informed me privately yesterday that "something had to be done," while the practical labor leader, who formerly gave me the stony glare and passed by on the other side with his plug-hat on the side of his head, inquires anxiously as to my welfare and the progress of the movement, tells me he wishes that every member of organized labor was a Socialist, and proves it by asking me in to take a drink. These is straws.

* * *

Likewise I note that when the Socialist rises in a meeting nowadays our level-headed and conservative friend doesn't tap his head mysteriously and quietly smile at his neighbor. We are not so "unbalanced" now, nor are we the rainbow-chasers that we used to be. Somehow or other there seems to be a constantly increasing number of people who are unable any longer to resist the suspicion that it is the man hunting a job who is the original and genuine rainbow-chaser.

I observe, too, that our esteemed fellow citizen, the "self-made man," is beginning to entertain serious doubts concerning not only his own genesis, but also his exodus. His happy declining days—days that were to hand him his reward for good work well done on the "go-it-alone" plan—these happy declining days decline to materialize. His "initiative" seems to have gone up the spout, or up the creek, or somewhere. It is some time since I heard him ask, with scornful voice, whether it was seriously proposed to "reduce all mankind to one common level, and that the level of an army of inmates, by the application of this Dutch loan." Yes, our old acquaintance is more tractable now. He is not the all-fired original and only and individual person "sufficient unto himself," that he formerly was. He frankly admits now that at the time he made himself there may have been a few minor cosmical details that he overlooked. His system for the development of "individuality" has not evolved the kind of individuality that he had in his mind's eye. A system that runs to tramps on one end and capitalists at the other doesn't suit him, although it may be practical enough. So our self-made friend is trying to think, probably with a view to making a few improvements on himself. That he may survive the painful operation is my earnest prayer. Meanwhile we will enjoy a much-needed rest.

* * *

Says the Tasmania "Democrat" (Wellington, N. Z.), of late date: "The present engineers' strike is another evidence of private "enterprise." Perhaps the people will some day own their own steamships through the State. Then the whole coastal communication will not be disorganized for the sake of five or six blackleg engineers. We learn slowly that Socialism is the only way out."

Do my eyes deceive me? What's that? "Socialism the only way out!" Well, I never! This be a changeful world, godlings. Some folks are here to-day and there to-morrow. Isn't "high dues" the way out? Can't we work out our salvation on pure and simple lines? Can't we strike and boycott our way out? Can't we assess ourselves out? Can't we get out a "step at a time?" Can't we get out somewhere along the Glasgow route? Isn't access to "natural" opportunities what we are after? Isn't compulsory arbitration, or restricted immigration, or less hours, or something, what we really need? Doesn't free silver, or free trade, or free Cuba, or free love contain the solution of the difficulty? Hem! sounds funny coming from certain quarters—"Socialism the only way out."

* * *

The crop of private co-operation and colony schemes also seems to be short this season. These enterprises now fail to arouse the flamboyant enthusiasm that they did the other day. A realizing sense of the fact that a few climatic and other influences militate somewhat against the successful establishment of a midget heaven in the middle of hell seems to have taken possession of many minds hitherto hostile to the idea that "Socialism is the only way out."

* * *

A position on a fence, especially when one has been tossed onto the fence by the pitchfork of poverty, is not conducive to that ease and contentedness of mind universally desired by all good people. For this reason a man doesn't stay on the fence a great while. Our political fences are overloaded just at present, and the direction in which the occupants will alight may easily be foreseen by listening to their remarks. (I forgot to mention, a few lines above, that you may always know when a person is on the fence by his constant use of the preposition "if." This is a dead sure sign.) "If this thing keeps on," says one fence tenant, speaking of McKinley prosperity, "we have to become Socialists; that's all about it." "If our judges are going to decide that way," says another, "I don't know what we can do but turn Socialists." "If Socialism means this," and "if it doesn't mean that"—"why, and in that case," comes from every gabbler on the fence. "I don't see that I have anything against it." For which friendly attitude Socialism certainly ought to feel much obliged.

* * *

Here's Mr. W. J. Carroll, editor of the "Eight-Hour Herald," of Chicago. Michael Jehosophat used to be regler rattlesnake pisen agin Socialism. He hated it with such a hot Hibernian hatred that he couldn't pronounce the word distinctly, and rolled it out between his teeth. Listen to him now:

"We are confronted with a grave problem, for which a solution must be found. If the Socialists are the only ones who can offer a solution they are the ones to whom a hearing must be given."

Thanks, Michael, thanks.

And further: "For ourselves" ("ourselves" is Michael's felicitous way of referring to himself and a few rounds of drinks) "we need but reiterate what we have already frequently said" (the son of a gun never said it before in his life!)—namely, that if individual competition is to be strangled in this country, the common people will certainly turn to State Socialism for relief." This shows that Mr. Carroll is in a conciliatory mood. While not exactly ready to forgive the Creator and human progress, he is willing to meet destiny half way and argue with it.

* * *

All of which leads me to remark that if Mr. Carroll and several thousand other men of more or less influence among the working class of America had in former years done a little domestic thinking for themselves instead of importing their ideas from England; if they had not been so sure that British purr-and-simpledom contained all the laws and the gospel, and that the Socialists were a mob of fanatics; if they had had the common sense to perceive that this universe is governed by law that cannot be vetoed by human ingenuity, and which operates quite regardless of human stupidity, and if they had had the common honesty, after perceiving these facts, to live, and think, and act in accordance with them—had this been the case, they would have saved themselves many courses of crow, and long ago known that "Socialism is the only way out."

* * *

And I may be permitted to remark further that if these gentlemen will, even at this late day, sit down and do a little quiet reading, instead of talking and writing upon a subject that they know little about, they will discover that the term "State Socialism" is a fool term; that the words are negations one of another; that Socialists do not use it, but that the Socialism that is the way out is international revolutionary proletarian Socialism.

* * *

William M. Evarts once answered the question, "What is truth?" by saying "Truth is that which fits the facts all around." As the days go by it is becoming clearer and clearer that Socialism is the truth which fits the facts of human and social life all around, and that it is the truth destined to make men free.

Yea, men and brethren, these are great days for Socialism, and there is brighter weather still ahead.

S. L. P.

NIHIL HABEO, NIHIL CURO.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by JAMES ALLMAN New York.]

[As to further reductions in his income the wage man may say "Nihil habeo, nihil curo." He has no fears for the future because he has now only the bare supply necessary to keep him. Come what will he has no share either in prosperity or adversity.—Karl Marx. Capital. Part VII.]

"Nothing I have; for nothing I care."
Loudly, defiantly, rang out the cry.
The crowd looked round with terrified stare
At a gaunt-visaged workingman standing close by.
A large crowd it was of middle class folk,
Who listened with keenest approval and glee
To an oily-tongued liar, who fluently spoke
Of the home of the brave and the land of the free!
About tariff reform, and of silver and gold,
And this glorious land, of all lands in the world
The greatest and best. When lo! loud and bold
Into their midst was so suddenly hurled
The wild battle slogan of the proletaire:
"Nothing I have; for nothing I care!"

"Nothing I have; for nothing I care!"
What meanings have all your soft lyings to me?"
Exclaimed the rude workman in tones of despair:
"This home of the brave and this land of the free
Is a huge bondage land, where in slavery toil
The cowardly many in suffering and woe,
And the few live like gods on the fruits of their toil.
No homestead have I, and no country I know,
And having no hope, hence have I no fear:
No property, prospects, or brightness I have,
Mid your meaningless babblings the time may be near
When in his despair the hopeless wage-slave
May revolt in his wrath; oh, ye rich folks beware:
'Nothing I have; for nothing I care!'"

The total vote polled in Austria by the Socialist Labor party is over 800,000.

Was it accident purely, or one of those coincidences that fate brings about fatedly, that simultaneously with a visit of Astor by Queen Victoria, a boycott was laid upon his estate by the New York painters by reason of the inhumanly low wages that he persisted in keeping his employees down to?

Which was the moving spring?

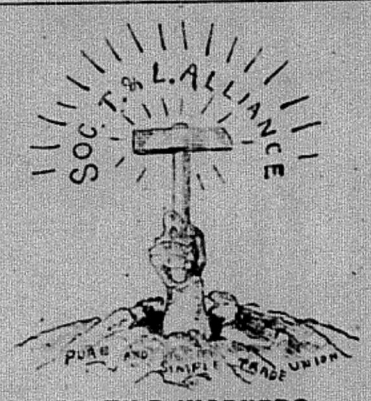
Did Astor squeeze wages down in honor of Victoria?

Or did Victoria pay Astor a visit in honor of his labor squeezing capacity?

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$1,562 31
March 25—Alb. Schmutz, Louisville, Ky., List No. 61.	10 00
March 31—A. Murchinsky, Cleveland, O.	1 00
March 31—C. Petersen, Kalamazoo, Mich.	1 00
Total	$1 574 31

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec.



TEXTILE WORKERS.

Proposition of their General Secretary to join the S. T. & L. A.

Office of General Secretary,
Olneyville, R. I., March 5.

To all Affiliated Local Unions:—

The eighth convention of the National Union of Textile Workers of America will assemble in hall of the Kensington Labor Lyceum, Nos. 2614-24 North 2d street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday morning, May 3, 1897, at 10 o'clock, and continue its sessions until its business shall be finished.

The following article of the National Constitution contains the laws governing admission of delegates, also the basis of representation. It should be carefully read to avoid errors:

ARTICLE V.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL UNION.

The basis of representation from locals or district councils shall be two delegates for the first 300 members or less, and one extra delegate for every extra 200 members, or a majority fraction thereof.

Local unions or district councils shall have paid per capita tax for preceding quarter to be entitled to representation. Local unions that have not paid all dues and assessments for the space of three months shall not be considered in good standing.

Every delegate shall have credentials certifying to his or her election as delegate signed by the chairman and secretary of the union electing, with the seal of the same.

It is important that every union that can possibly bear the expense should be represented at this convention, as the future growth of the National Union depends greatly on the wise legislation of that body.

The recommendations made by the Philadelphia District Council to the last convention, together with other amendments to our constitution, will be submitted for consideration.

Surely the condition of the textile workers is not such as to warrant apathetic indolence in the matter of organization.

The introduction of the "Iron Man" in nearly every department of textile manufacture has displaced labor to such an extent, and consequently made competition so fierce among textile operators, that it may be truly said that they occupy an unenviable position in the ranks of the proletariat.

Recognizing the truth that "they who would be free THEMSELVES must strike the blow," it is the duty of the Philadelphia convention to place our National Union in a position to inspire hope into the breasts of our fellow wage workers who have sunk in the mire of unwarranted pessimism owing to that ignorance of the right and might of the working class which has been engendered and fostered by some so-called friends and leaders of labor.

To this end your General Secretary will recommend that our organization affiliate with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, an organization that recognizes the decreasing utility of the older weapons of organized labor, and keeps pace with the progress of the age and with the march of advanced ideas, by shaping its tactics so as to take advantage of the economic evolution which renders the workers weaker on the industrial field, but stronger on the political field. In a word, an organization that utilizes their combination to wage war both on the economic and political field against capitalism.

Enclosed are the credentials.

When delegates are elected secretaries will notify this office at once by returning duplicate credential properly filled and signed.

Delegates desiring information as to hotel rates, etc., can procure the same by communicating with Theodore Gey, No. 2833 Orriana street, Philadelphia, Pa.

All unions are requested to pay their April 1st tax as soon after that date as possible, so that the General Secretary will not be delayed in making his report.

Urging all unions to be represented at the Philadelphia Convention, and expressing the hope that it may mark the beginning of a progressive epoch in the history of our organization, I am

Fraternally yours,
JAMES REID, Gen. Secy.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

J. A. R., Lohn, Tex.—First—We don't know of any edition of Marx bound the way you desire. Second—What does "F. A." stand for in your resolution? Information on this is needed before publication.

J. W. McF., Union City, Okla.—A full answer to your question was given by "Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan" in THE PEOPLE of last December 20. Get it and read it, study it and digest it. It would not be amiss to read back THE PEOPLE. The point you raise and numerous others are there frequently dealt with. Many people have no time to read books and to put themselves through a systematic study. They should, whenever they can, read up previous issues of THE PEOPLE. They are highly instructive, and the points are easily learned, being treated in short articles.

Guardsman, Brooklyn.—There can be no objection on that score.

B. S. W., Detroit, Mich.—Apply to M. Meyer, of your city.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—I'm going to quit voting. I'm going out of the Socialist Labor party. I'm going to retire into some corner. Let things go as they will. Voting will do no good.

Uncle Sam—And what may be the cause of all this string of resolves.

B. J.—The experience made by ex-Governor Waite, of Colorado, and which he has published.

U. S.—Didn't read it. What is that experience.

B. J.—He tells us that bribery and intimidation were used against him. That a million dollars were spent to defeat him, and succeeded in defeating him.

U. S.—And what of that?

B. J.—What of that? The capitalists have the money; they beat Waite with money. What they did to Waite they can do to us.

U. S.—Have you imagination enough to imagine an East River oyster smack trying to cross the Atlantic?

B. J.—I can imagine its trying, but I can't imagine its succeeding.

U. S.—What would happen if it tried?

B. J.—It would go to pieces and sink.

U. S.—What would you say of the man who, hearing that such an oyster smack went to pieces in trying to cross the Atlantic, were to say: "What has happened to that oyster smack must happen to all other ships that try to cross the Atlantic. It is no use trying to go to Europe."

B. J.—I would think that man was off.

U. S.—Why?

B. J.—Because it was natural that a weak ship should go down; and it is not inevitable that a strong one should also.

U. S.—In other words, the oyster smack is not fit to navigate the Atlantic, and therefore sinks. A ship so constructed that it can breast the peculiar dangers of the Atlantic need not sink.

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—And so with the waters of politics. The Populist party is to political navigation what an oyster smack would be to Atlantic navigation.

B. J.—But a party is a party.

U. S.—No, sir; no more than a ship is a ship. The Populist party of Waite scuttled itself. It stood upon the basis of capitalism. No one can plant himself on that without submitting to the results. It is a feature of the capitalism that private property in capital shall be maintained; where such private property is recognized a scamper is started "to get there," and he who has the largest "barrel" is bound to get the best of him whose "barrel" is smaller. The "barrel" of the silver mine barons is much smaller than that of their fellow capitalist enemies; consequently, Waite went down——

B. J.—But can the Socialists resist the "barrel?"

U. S.—On the other hand, the political ship of the Socialists is built upon the principle that there shall be common property in capital. Those who once get hold of this idea recognize that the private or individual scampering to get there is folly. As a result, the "barrels" can have no effect upon them. Every speech that the Populist or any capitalist party makes promotes the instinct of individual scampering for success, and beats the smaller "barrel;" on the other hand, every Socialist argument eliminates the influence of the "barrel." Waite's experience does not show that voting is useless anymore than the wreckage of an oyster smack on the Atlantic shows that Atlantic navigation is impossible. Waite's experience shows that Populist tactics are absurd. And that is shown all the clearer when one contrasts his fate with the steady growth of the Socialist vote.

To Jewish Sections and Branches.

Wilshire's leaflet, "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at $1.25 per 1,000 or $1.50, if sent by mail or express. Address all orders to

LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th Street, New York.

ANOTHER SMALL LOT RECEIVED!

An Entirely New Departure In Reform Literature.

A Vitriolic Side-Splitting Satire That Has Stirred Up Public Interest.

"The Dogs And The Fleas,"

By ONE OF THE DOGS.

180 Pages, 86 Illustrations
42 Chapters.

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"AND CHEAP AT THAT."

We have received a small lot which we can dispose of for

20 cents,

by mail 25 cents.

Get a copy now; you may be too late you wait any longer.

Tell your friends to get a copy.

RHODE ISLAND.

Manifesto, Platform and State Ticket in Present State Campaign.

For Governor:
FRANKLIN E. BURTON.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
BERNARD J. MURRAY.

For Secretary of State:
JAMES JEFFERSON.

For Attorney-General:
JOHN DEVLIN.

For General Treasurer:
FREDERICK FRANK.

To the Voters of Rhode Island:

The impending election finds you weighed down with an adverse industrial condition far worse than that which oppressed you up to the Presidential election of last November. Then the business men and employers forgot they were Democrats and Republicans, and with solid front besought you to save the country, assuring you that prosperity, certain and prompt, would be your recompense. You recall the dire results they predicted if you gave a deaf ear to their entreaties—put lower wages and unsteady work but closed factories and mills, ergonizing suffering and starvation. You voted to save the country, and forthwith the trumpet sounded loudly that prosperity was yours. You thought so too, and yet immediately you went from short hours of work to still shorter, and though beguiled with prospects of higher wages you had to bow to cut downs, while many of you were shut out on the streets, to tramp about after those who had long preceded you there in a fruitless search for an opportunity to earn enough to just feed and clothe yourselves and protect your wives and children from hunger and distress. And you are now still waiting for prosperity!

This is the pass to which you have come through voting for the parties of your employers, because they tell you they will shield you from disaster. You have learned again the falsity of their word. Slow, steady and sure has been your downfall. As its clutches tightened, you blamed the party in power, and rushed back and forth between the Democrats and Republicans, hoping for a relief that you might have seen was moving further from you. You knew that in the shop you were only a machine for making profits for your employers, to be cast aside to shift for yourselves the moment you ceased to be of use. Yet, knowing this, when these same employers mounted the platforms of the old parties, called you dear brothers and friends, and almost wept in telling you how much they loved you, you found out they were royal good fellows, and you threw up your hats, shouted hurrahs, and on Election day put them in office and on to your backs to hurry you faster than ever to the degradation you are now enduring.

How could it be otherwise? You would not realize that those who owned your means for obtaining a living owned you and the parties they supported! You would believe that those parties could be both your friend and your employers' friend! And yet you saw those parties grinding out laws in a [illegible] for capitalists only, and but once in a while, and a great while at that, giving you a law to keep you quiet, and then appointing capitalists' tools to enforce it! You would insist that in politics your employers' interest was your interest, though in the shop you learned the contrary! Yet they have grown richer and you poorer! You create all and receive a lamb's share; they do nothing and take a lion's share! They were not lying to the Lexow Committee; they told the truth; they do not know how their business is carried on; THEY ARE NOT NECESSARY! When, however, you revolt, strike and plead for justice, both the old parties send out the police and militia to help you—out of this world if you only give their clubs and guns a working chance!

Now, why not stop this profit mongering business and get rid of these do-nothings? You conduct their business for them and take all risks; why not employ yourselves and save the profits? If you do not you are doomed, for then good times will stay away and fair earnings will be but a memory of the past. The machine is rendering you unnecessary; the unemployed are countless, and ever growing. But you must live, you say! How? By voting for the parties of your employers? Oh, no! You have done that to excess already, and are now reaping the consequences. To live you must possess the machinery with which you labor. By controlling the political power your employers keep the tools of production from you, and become your masters, and you must move them to one side by having your own party and electing your own men to office. That is the purpose that animates the Socialist Labor party, and it declares that those who create all wealth should enjoy it. To attain this, it appeals to you to unite politically, and thus free yourselves, secure to honest toil its just due, and protect a hard-working people from trampdom and destitution. The Socialist Labor party is the only kind of a party that can compel State and municipal authorities to give practical effect to laws enacted for the immediate improvement of your condition. It is the only party that will provide willing workers with employment, obtain for them the full value of their labor, banish the tyranny of employers and the horrors of constant wretchedness that are now the lot of the honest and industrious.

If you would be free and live, VOTE FOR THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. Unless you do, you will continue hastening to the dogs, and eventually land there.

STATE COMMITTEE,
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of Rhode Island, acknowledging the self-evident fact that labor produces all wealth, and that the instruments of production are the result of social co-operation, declares these basic truths arising therefrom as its platform:

That the proceeds of all wealth produced should be distributed equitably among the actual producers, and that the instruments of production should be the property of society.

That the capitalist class, by controlling the political power, appropriate to themselves the greater part of the product of labor and possess themselves of the tools of production, and this causes all the iniquities from which the working class now suffer.

That to secure the product of labor and the machinery of production to their rightful owners, the working lass must unite at the polls, withdraw the political power from the capitalist class, retain it in their own hands, and institute the Co-operative Commonwealth, the employment of themselves by themselves.

OBJECTS.

While the Socialist Labor party of Rhode Island realizes that substantial and lasting improvement in the condition of the working class is impossible unless the fundamental truths of its platform are practically enforced, it recognizes that its acquisition of political power, though certain, will be gradual; yet, while acquiring the strength needed to make its platform a reality, it can and will, even as a minority party, secure immediate amelioration of the condition of the people by requiring its representatives, when elected to our law-making bodies, to strive incessantly.

1. To oblige the State and municipalities to provide employment for the unemployed at living wages.

2. To establish at once a legal workday of not more than eight hours.

3. To give the municipalities self-government and also power to obtain possession of their street railway, gas and electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchises, the employes to conduct the same co-operatively, appointing and removing their own superior officers.

4. To obtain the adoption of the initiative and referendum in the making of laws.

5. To secure laws protecting life and limb in all occupations and enforcing the liability of employers.

6. To prohibit the fining system in manufacturing and mercantile establishments.

7. To have the right of suffrage made equal, without regard to property or sex; to have election days rigidly observed as legal holidays; and to have the principle of proportional representation adopted.

8. To prevent the employment of females in occupations detrimental to health or morality, and of children of school age, the municipalities to furnish meals and clothing where necessary.

9. To have all real estate, taken by the State or municipalities for public purposes, paid for at not more than its last assessed valuation.

TO ARTISTS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE S. L. P. OF THE UNITED STATES.

The National Executive Committee of our party is desirous of having a new charter designed for its use. It believes that this design can be more appropriately drawn by artists who are members of the S. L. P. of the U. S. than by those who are not, as they are more likely to possess clearer conceptions of the spirit and aims of Socialism, than are the others. It has, accordingly, decided to invite all artist members to participate in a competition for a prize of $50, to be awarded by the undersigned committee, for the best design submitted in accordance with the following rules:

1. The design must be symbolical in character and so conceived as to embody the ideals of socialism, introduce the party emblem, "The Arm and Hammer," MOST PROMINENTLY, and include within its dimensions, the lettering:

Charter of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America.
To the Organizer.....and Comrades of.....County of.....State of.....
GREETING: Your application has been granted and your Section placed on our roll as Section..... of our Party.

.....
Secretary, National Executive Committee.

.....
Chairman of the Session.
Dated at New York....., 189

2. It must be 10 inches wide and 18 inches long; and drawn upon Bristol board 14 inches wide and 22 inches long, thus leaving a margin of 4 inches.

3. It must be executed in black and white (India ink wash tints preferred), so as to be suitable for reproduction by either the lithographic, steel, or half-tone photo-engraving process, AT A MODERATE COST.

4. Each design must be signed ON THE OUTSIDE OF COVERING, by a nom-de-plume by the respective competitors, with the words "Charter Competition" added.

5. All designs must be carefully sealed and delivered to the undersigned committee on or before MAY 1st, 1897.

6. On the 2d of MAY, 1897, or a few days thereafter, the undersigned committee will open and inspect the designs received, and award the prize to the one receiving the majority vote of the committee.

7. The committee will then announce its decision and request the winner to give his name and address, and that of the Branch or Section of which he is a member. Should it be found that the winner is not a member, the committee will award the prize to the second best design, and so on, until a winner who is also a member is found.

8. The receipt of designs and the award of prize will be announced in THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts."

9. The designs of unsuccessful competitors will be returned to them upon receipt of name and address, after the final awarding of prize.

In conclusion, it is hoped that the result of the competition will be a work of art, which will fittingly express all the aspirations, hopes and grandeurs for which the S. L. P. of this country and the socialists of the world are striving.

Address designs and all requests for information to the chairman.

Yours fraternally,
LOUIS BAUER,
SIMON BERLIN,
GUSTAV ROSENBLATH,
ALFRED E. KIHN,
JUSTUS EBERT, Chairm.,
396 Butler st., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
"Committee on Charter and Awards."

The Committee on Charter and Awards hereby acknowledges the receipt of drawing for charter design by "PROLETARIAT" S. F.

JUSTUS EBERT, Chairman.

OPEN LETTERS

To the United States "Patriots"—No. 6
To the Capitalist.

Dear Mr. Capitalist:—As a product of oppression, injustice, avarice, fraud and corruption, you stand forth a central, unparalleled and colossal monument. The old political parties, all the laws relating to private property, the privileged and licensed classes, the expounders of dogmatical mythological theology, the intensely competitive middle class of modern society, banks, police, army, navy, prisons and poor-houses—all represent the fortifications behind which you manage to maintain your seemingly impregnable position.

All the expense of maintaining and supporting your position, and that of your numerous allies, is pillaged from your enemy, the toiling masses of humanity through the avenues of profit, interest and rent.

The economic conditions under which we live are regulated by the laws made by your own class, and are such that they enable you to keep the masses in a continual state of siege and to actually starve them, in the midst of plenty, into submission to your whims and dictates.

Through this legalized injustice you are enabled to fleece them of all they produce except a bare subsistence on which to exist and keep on producing more for your private benefit. In your determination to keep the masses passive, you send out your willing tools and emissaries, the expounders of economic myths—political parsons, professors and labor fakirs—who persistently oppose all efforts to enlighten the people in the economic causes of oppression, and endeavor to keep them in ignorance and superstition, and preach taffy to them, to be contented with their lot on earth, and patiently wait for a greater and more lasting reward in heaven. When this fails, you lash them into line by manipulating the affairs of the country in such a manner as to reduce wages, increase prices, force millions into idleness and starvation, and thus force them to submit to your case-hardened will. If this is not enough, you let loose your hirelings of war to shoot them down and trample them under foot, that your inhumanity may prevail.

And what is the cost of your useless and unnecessary domination?

The cost amounts to the sacrifice of the lives, liberty and pursuit of happiness of millions of human beings. Children, who ought to be nursed, amused and educated, are neglected, unfed and uncared for while their parents struggle for existence. Boys and girls, who ought to be at school, are forced into unhealthy factories to do the work and take the places of strong men, so that products may be manufactured more cheaply and profits increased. Delicate women, whose lives and energies ought to be devoted to the cares and duties of homes and families, are too often compelled to submit to the insults of a sweatshop boss and drudge along through a life of emaciating misery for a mere existence; or are forced to sell their virtue to escape the thralldom. Generations of men and women are dying off without ever having a fair opportunity to develop and display their abilities and capabilities for good to themselves and to society. And what is the gain? Against all this waste and sacrifice of womenhood and manhood on the altar of mammon, of human skill and energy, of virtue and integrity, of liberty and happiness, place your hoarded millions of dollars, your warehouses full of the products of labor, which you cannot use, and which those who produced them cannot buy, and dare not touch, and what does the balance indicate?

Well, it is the same old balance that showed up to Nebuchadnezzar, and the same old verdict is pronounced: "Thou art weighed in the balance and art found wanting." Everything that is weighed in the balance in nature's balance and found wanting must soon become a thing of the past, and the capitalist is the most "wanting," the least useful, and, of all things, will be the most easily spared obstruction to progress that nature has thus far permitted to exist. It does not require a very bright mind to comprehend that he must soon become extinct from his own inanity, if from nothing more sudden.

Whether you are a small capitalist or a large capitalist, the case is all the same. You are neither use nor ornament; nothing but a clumsy, heavy load for the workers to carry, and a dead loss in the bargain. It seems to me, however, that the producers of wealth have been your beasts of burden nearly as long as they are going to be, and you are about to be dumped into the ditch of oblivion, from which you can never return.

It is only because of their lack of education and their miseducation that they have tolerated you so long. But the bright light of Socialism is opening their eyes to the false economic conditions that make your existence possible, and also to the true economic conditions which will make your existence, as a capitalist, impossible. Because:—

You are the man who will not work
To earn your daily bread;
You'd rather skin your fellowman—
Unborn, alive or dead.

PHILIP JACKSON.
Rochester, N. Y.

For an Italian Paper.

All Comrades and sympathizers who realize the importance of upholding a Socialist paper in the Italian language in this country are requested to send contributions and subscriptions to Comrade C. F. Garzone, 14 Varick place, New York City. Send at least a nickel. "Il Proletario" needs assistance. To discontinue its valuable work would be a serious setback to the movement among the Italian wage earners.

PEACE ON EARTH.

The Cost of the Sword. From London "Justice" by W. Diack.

O yet a nobler task awaits thy hand,
(For what can war, but endless war still breed)
Till truth and right from violence be freed,
And public faith cleared from the shameful stain
Of public fraud. In vain doth Valour bleed,
While Avarice and Rapine share the land.
MILTON.

Those six words, "Peace on earth, goodwill to men," seem to me to contain the whole essence of Christianity so far as its social teachings are concerned. In the words of one of the older prophets, it sought the day when all the people "shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks, when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn the arts of war any more." when, too, in personal and in social life the new law of love has been substituted for the old world law of retaliation. Nineteen hundred years have all but gone since that earnest teacher trod the earth. When his religion was despised and rejected of men, when amongst its devoted adherents were to be slaves to the principle of Moloch, it was a revolutionary, life-giving force in the world. It made no silken pillow whereon the evil-doers in high places might rest from their plundering for a breathing space. It owned not as its chief cornerstone the devourer of widows' houses, nor he who by fraud kept back the inheritance of the poor. Alas! alas! however, a change has come o'er the spirit of the Church. When it grew wealthy it became corrupt, when it became strong it turned tyrant. However enthusiastically they may have proclaimed the theological ideas alleged to belong to Christianity, its social teachings are by them set boldly at defiance. To-day the nations of Christendom stand armed to the teeth, ready to grasp each other by the throat on the slightest provocation. It is swarming with warriors, bristling with bayonets. For a shilling per day, with beer and whisky at half-price, a follower of the Prince of Peace will blow a fellow-Christian's brains out. For ten per cent. on a good foreign trade a Christian nation will merrily mow to earth a horde of heathen Matabele like hay before a reaper in harvest. Let peace die in England! Let love be heard, but on the scoffer's lips. Let fraternity amongst the nations perish amidst the universal whoop of war! Let mercy's voice be silent as the grave, but leave, oh! leave to us, England's commercial prosperity.

It is fitting, then, for us to consider now and then what this "war" is, somewhat of that which peace implies, somewhat about the wars of the nations, and somewhat of the wars of the classes, then to turn our minds to the means whereby this social and international warwhoop can best be supplanted by social hymns of peace and national songs of unity.

See first, then, the economic aspect of modern warfare—and here let me give you some of those stubborn things called "facts," those stalwart "chiels wha winna ding and daurna be disputed." In 1885 Austria paid for its army and navy and interest on war debts combined, the sum of 34½ millions; Germany paid 31½ millions; Great Britain paid 60 millions; Russia paid 61½ millions; France paid 82½ millions; and Switzerland paid ¾ million.

In Europe alone a grand total of 370 millions is spent every year on war preparations and on account of past wars. A powerful argument in favor of the peaceful settlement of international disputes has been advanced by Sir John Lubbock. One-third of our national income, he declares, is spent in paying for past wars, and one-third in preparing for future wars, so that only a third is left for the government of the country.

A French Socialist paper recently published the following figures, giving the sum paid per head in the "civilized" countries of Europe on war and education respectively:—

	War. £ s. d.	Education. £ s. d.
Belgium	0 5 9	0 2 0
Germany	0 9 11	0 1 9
Holland	0 15 0	0 2 8
Italy	0 6 4	0 1 6
Austria	0 5 8	0 1 5
Britain	0 15 6	0 2 7
Denmark	0 7 6	0 4 0
Russia	0 9 0	0 0 1½
France	0 16 8	0 2 11
Switzerland	0 3 5	0 3 6

Switzerland, the most democratic nation in the world, is the only one where knowledge is valued more than bloodshed. Russia, the most despotic, spends 72 times as much on war as on supplying its units with wisdom. Notice, also, that it is left to the great commercial nations to present the biggest butcher's bill. The fight for commercial supremacy is more deadly than wars for the aggrandisement of a despot.

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals and forts."

Remember, too, that the war bills of every pseudo-Christian nation go on increasing merrily year by year, almost as rapidly as the churches and missionaries are multiplied. But, before analysing this phenomena, let me give you some more "facts."

In a little work by Mr. Foote** I find it stated that the Crimean War cost 340 millions sterling—that is to say, nearly a whole year's income of the workers of Britain. The Russo-Turkish War cost 210 millions—a sum that keeps all the landlords of Britain for a twelvemonth. The Franco-Prussian War cost 500 millions. To the Northern and Southern States combined, the American Civil War cost 2,000 millions, or one and a half times the annual income of this country.

But these figures, appalling as they are, give but the least direful view of the war fiend's blood-red garments. Since 1793—only one short century—Europe alone has lost over five millions of stalwart sons on the field of battle. And all for what? Yesterday, perhaps, it was to satisfy the savage-like ambitions of a despot king; to-day it is to gratify the rapacity of a gang of usurious bondholders. But of the causes of warfare more anon—meanwhile, let me complete my figures by quoting a short paragraph which appeared in "Justice" a year or two ago:—

"Commencing with the Trojan War, it will be found that the total number of people slain every hundred years amounts to no fewer than 40 millions. During thirty centuries war has claimed (directly and indirectly) 1,200,000,000 victims. During the last three thousand years as many people have been offered up as a sacrifice upon the altar of avarice and greed as are alive in the world to-day. On an average, 46 men have been slain every hour in battle. And for what? It costs £1,400 to slay one man in war, and every year Europe alone spends £200,000,000 for the purpose of keeping an army of butchers."

Now, to pay £1,400 for killing a native of Timbuctoo or Tasmania is worth consideration in itself, albeit John Bright has told us that any amount of the necessary brute courage can be had for a shilling per day. But there is another phase of the question. Suppose the wicked and uncivilized foreigner, "who never wore a tall hat nor rode a bicycle," could be killed for half-a-crown per gross, what good purpose could be served by so doing? It would not prove that we, the Christian nation, were right, and they, the heathen sinners, wrong. It would prove that we had the best generals, the most improved machine-guns, and the fullest equipped regiments, but not that the savages ought to purchase our shoddy cotton and noxious rum, nor prepare a flourishing market for our marauding merchantmen. No question of right or wrong, wisdom or folly, truth or falsehood, ever was or ever will be settled by war. Napoleon knew this, and cynically remarked that Providence was always on the side of the big, well-drilled battalions.

Who paid the bill?
I, said John Bull,
Because I'm a fool,
I paid the bill.

** "The Shadow of the Sword." Recently published by the Humanitarian League.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Is This a Fact?

Editor, THE PEOPLE—The Manhattan Musical Union, connected with the American Federation of Labor and represented in the Central Labor Union, has sent out circulars to all musicians to join them for $1 initiation until the 1st of April, after which it will be $15. So a lot of musicians who have just come over and play in the back yards, have taken advantage of the offer and paid their $1. Now they are showing their "union cards," and at the same time are passing their hats for pennies in the yards uptown. I know the names. MUSICIAN.

New York, March 31.

Prog. Clothing Cutters and Trimmers.

At the last regular meeting of the above union held on Thursday, March 25, the report of the Executive Board and delegates to D. A. No. 49 were received and acted upon. Further instructions were given to the delegates to Central Clothing Council, the report about certain transactions not being satisfactory to our members. A committee from the United Brotherhood of Tailors asked the privilege of the floor, which was granted.

It has been decided to hold a certain amount of mass meetings in a given time, and the Anniversary Committee has been instructed to make arrangements for the one to be held on May 18. Other transaction of business took up the rest of the evening, after which adjournment followed.

THE SECRETARY.

NEW YORK ITALIANS.—For the past three months Comrade Bernardino Verro has been busily engaged propagating Socialism among the Italian residents of New York. He has addressed at least two meetings a week since his arrival from Italy. Crowded meetings have been held in various parts of the city, shouts of approval greeting the speaker on each occasion. Last Sunday he visited the city of Brooklyn, and addressed two meetings of Italian shoemakers, who have been on strike for the past five weeks. There, as in New York, he was well received. The result of the work accomplished has been that an Italian branch has been formed here in New York, which meets every Sunday afternoon at the Labor Lyceum, No. 64 East 4th street. Next week Verro starts on a tour through the country, arranged by the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Books that Ought to Be Read.

The following books can be obtained by mailing price and one-tenth of price for postage, to the New York Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York City. Send for full catalogue.

"The Condition of the Working Class in England, 1844."—By Fredrick Engels	$1 25
"Capital,"—By Carl Marx.—An exhaustive dissertation on political economy from the most advanced and scientific standpoint. Bound.	2 00
Paper	1 20
"Co-operative Commonwealth."—An Exposition of Socialism, by Laurence Gronlund	50
"Socialism vs. Tax Reform."—By Laurence Gronlund	10
"Socialism."—By William Scholl McClure	10
"A Traveler from Altruria."—By William Dean Howells. Cloth	1 50
"Merrie England."—By Robert Blatchford	10
"The Fabian Essays."—By H. G. Wilshire. Paper	25
"French and German Socialism."—By Prof. Richard T. Ely	25
"Six Centuries of Work and Wages."—By J. E. Thorold Rogers	25
"Quintessence of Socialism."—By Dr. A. Schaeffle	15
"Reform or Revolution."—By Daniel De Leon	05
"The Evolution of Property."—By Lafargue	1 00

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

NEWTOWN, N. Y.

The Party's Position there in the Municipal Campaign.

The Socialist Labor party urgently calls upon you to exercise your political rights at the coming spring election in your own behalf and to demonstrate even on this occasion the ultimate principles of that party, i. e., that the means of production and distribution become the property of the whole people, instead of being absolutely owned and arbitrarily used—as is now the case—by a small minority—the capitalist class.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of such a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

A degrading dependence of the working population upon the capitalist class is thus created, with its inevitable train of want, misery and deprivation. It becomes ever more difficult to gain a livelihood by honest labor, and the life of the worker is dragged on between periods of compulsory idleness and hopeless drudgery for a paltry wage. Under such a system ignorance and misery are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

Therefore the Socialist Labor party strives for an order of society wherein each worker will be guaranteed the full fruits of his or her labor.

We therefore call upon you to fall in line, to join our ranks, and to do everything to help place the political power in the hands of the working class.

The coming spring elections in the Town of Newtown furnish a most favorable opportunity to advance the principles of the Socialist Labor party, and they can be so advanced and brought to the front if all of you vote the ticket of that party.

He who votes thus, votes for order, prosperity and industrial freedom and against the disorder, the misery and dependence of the many so rampant under the capitalist system.

The following is the local platform of the Socialist Labor party:

1. The publication of a specified account, giving the receipts and expenditures of every department of our town administration and also the indebtedness of our town.

2. The issue of bonds for improvements, to be submitted to a referendum vote.

3. Equal taxation of all land not used for farming, but held for building lots.

4. The town to equip the Union Free Schools to enable them to give a warm meal to the children during the winter months free of charge.

5. All money collected through fines by Police Judges or Justices of the Peace to be used exclusively for the poor.

6. Annulment of all charters to corporations (street railroads, water and gas supply companies, etc.) if the work for which such charter be granted is not commenced within one year.

7. All public highways where corporations, such as street railroad, water and gas companies, have the privilege to tear up the streets to be kept in repair by such companies.

8. Abolition of the contract system; the town to have all work done by direct employment of the workers.

9. Erection of a hospital connected with a dispensary for the needy.

10. A passage way to be cut through the cemeteries suitable for pedestrians and wagons, such passage way to be kept open day and night.

In voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor party put your cross (X) in the circle under the arm and hammer emblem.

CANDIDATES.

Justice of the Peace:
JOHN HOPP, Boltmaker.

Police Judge:
DIETERICH STEFFEN, Machinist.

Assessor:
LOUIS HAHN, Tin and Sheet Iron Worker.

Town Auditors:
F. EITNER, Cigarmaker;
CH. WENDELSTEIN, Artist.

Poundmaster:
CH. VOELKEL, Carpenter.

Overseer of the Poor:
FRANK HEINY, Woodcarver.

Highway Commissioner:
OTTO HATJE, Brassworker.

Constables:
FRED. BLIND, Ironworker;
JOHN AMBACHER, Cigarmaker;
A. DIETRICH, Framer;
J. FREMBEL, Railingmaker;
FRED. EHRENREICH, Cabinetmaker.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

Canada.

MONTREAL, March 7th.—Meeting of National Exec. Committee held this date at 223 McGill street. Present: John Brennan, Fred Olsen, M. Saunders, T. J. Griffiths, S. Metcalfe and Frank F. Stone.

Comrade Brennan presiding. Communications from London, Ont.; Vancouver, B. C.; Namaino, B. C.

Cash received, $7.15, being $5 as loan to Executive Committee and 15c. for stamps from H. B. Ashplant, and $1 for stamps and $1 for supplies from E. Burstow, Toronto, Ont.

An application was received from ten persons at Toronto for charter and supplies for new section. Resolved, that national secretary write for further information before sending charter. Resolved, that national secretary get $1 worth of due cards from New York.

The organizer of Montreal Section reported that the Section had carried on free lectures on Socialism every Sunday evening, which have been attended by

from 20 to 30 persons, who have shown keen interest in the subjects handled by the speakers, and good results might be expected.

T. J. GRIFFITHS, Nat. Secretary.

Illinois.

SEMI-ANNUAL FINANCE REPORT OF ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE FROM JUNE 1st 1896 TO JANUARY 1st, 1897.

RECEIPTS

Collections and rebates	$9 12
From due stamps	113 50
From leaflets	24 85
June 1, 1896—cash	33 05
Total	$180 52

EXPENSES.

Agitation traveling expenses	$35 07
Stationery and postage	11 98
Printing	75 25
Due stamps	53 60
Jan. 1, 1897—cash on hand	4 62
Total	$180 52
Stamps received	1,272
Stamps June 1, 1896	233
Total	1,505
Stamps distributed	1,205
On hand Jan. 1, 1897	300

CHAS. A. BAUSTIAN.
EDWARD PEMENT.
Auditing Committee.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 28.—"Standing room only" could have very properly been hung out at the regular weekly agitation meeting in the old Franklin School House, No. 1151 Washington stret, Friday night. It was the largest meeting of the season. The Bryan or "new" Democrats in the Legislature having made a deal with the Republicans and supported the McKinley caucus nominees for officers of the Legislature, the following resolution was the question for consideration:

RESOLVED, That the action of the Democrats in the Massachusetts Legislature in voting for the McKinley Republican caucus nominees for Speaker of the House and President of the Senate cannot be viewed in any other light than as an acknowledgment on the part of Bryanism in this State that it lays down its arms before McKinleyism, and an advertisement that it withdraws even a "fake" opposition to the majority in control of the State, and illustrates the truth of the charge made during the campaign that McKinleyism and Bryanism are but two wings of a party victualled by the capitalist class.

The old jade of Democracy, from long years of success in buncoing the workers, has made it so exceeding bold that its representatives in the Legislature proceed with the utmost contempt for the sheep that annually elect them to public office. They thought, however, that in their new role something different from their corrupt practices of the past would be expected from them. To be hauled up before the public for making a deal with McKinleyism nettled the managers not a little. The question was discussed for two hours. T. C. Brophy, D. Goldstein, James H. Nugent, Martha Moore Avery, Alex. Kersting, members of the party, favoring the resolution.

A man who gave his name as O'Flaherty spoke in defence of the new Democrats, saying that "it was the custom for the minority in all legislative bodies to go in with the majority and make the best terms they could."

At its last meeting the Boston American Section admitted forty new members from the Cigarmakers' Union.

The State Convention has been called to meet at Lawrence, Sunday, May 16.

REPORT OF MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE FOR FEBRUARY 1897.

Report of Massachusetts State Committee for February, 1897:

Feb. 1, Worcester Am. Sec., 20 due stamps	$2.00
Feb. 9, Westfield Am. Sec., 13 due stamps	1.30
Feb. 9, Fall River No. 1 Sec., 40 due stamps	4.00
Feb. 9, ball profits	5.25
Feb. 16, Lawrence Ger. Sec., 100 due stamps	10.00
Feb. 18, Haverhill Jewish Sec., 20 due stamps	2.00
Feb. 18, Newburyport Sec., 10 due stamps	1.00
Feb. 24, Boston City Committee, 150 due stamps	15.00
Balance on hand Feb. 1st	23.38
Total	$63.97

EXPENDITURES.

Feb. 1, M. M. Avery, balance of bill	$10.00
Feb. 1, Polish agitation in Fall River	4.00
Feb. 10, advertisement in "Turner Zeitung"	2.00
Feb. 10, to Gordee, printer, on account	20.00
Feb. 10, 300 due stamps	15.00
Feb. 10, money order and postage	2.10
Total	53.10
Balance on hand	$10.87

S. E. PUTNEY, Secretary.
J. FRIEDLAND, Treasurer.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—Section St. Louis.—We will have two open meetings to-day, one at Soulard Market place and the other at N. Turn Hall. The speakers will be Lewis C. Fry and wife, Joe Scheidler, Peter Schwiete, Henry Poelling, Henry Knobel, R. T. Avis, W. C. Bohanan, Louis Kober and Emil Lochman.

We have 30,000 circulars to distribute to the hungry masses. Last night six of us went to the Democratic meeting and gave the people some good common sense matter to read. We knew that they would get no food for their intellects at the meeting, so we gave them some of ours.

Every member of the Section is out working for the party. We have learned that there must be no leaders in the party, that the members must discuss the economic questions in the meetings and educate themselves so as to be able to direct the movement; that as long as they looked to some one to lead them they would be duped. The members direct the agitation, and take part in the execution as well.

The failure to understand this before is the cause of movement having gone down here.

Section St. Louis will redeem itself and be one of the most active working Sections in the land within the next year.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to March 31st, 1897.

$4,220.

At the meeting of the Daily People Committee, held Sunday, the 20th of December, 1896, an important step was taken from which, if a daily Socialist paper is at all possible within a reasonable time, the consummation will be reached. The committee adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, A daily PEOPLE has become an absolute necessity to counteract the false and falsified "news" that the capitalist press sets afloat, and to spread enlightenment in the ranks of the working class upon the Labor Question, and to prepare it to deal intelligently with the Social Revolution that is inevitable and is impending;

WHEREAS, The urgency of such a weapon of political and economic warfare in the English language against the plundering class of the capitalist is felt with increasing force, and the demand therefor becomes stronger by the day;

WHEREAS, The undertaking would result disastrously if not successfully put through;

WHEREAS, To make success certain, the paper must be able to survive two consecutive campaigns, that is to say, must appear daily during the period of at least thirteen consecutive months, absolutely independent, firm and uncompromising;

WHEREAS, The sum of not less than $50,000 in hand is necessary to safely launch such an undertaking;

WHEREAS, Despite the general sense of the necessity of a daily English organ of labor, the collections for it have hitherto been slight; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that, so long as the foundation of such a paper seems indefinitely distant, the contributions will continue slight, while, on the contrary, if its foundation can appear prompt and definite it is likely that ample funds could be promptly gathered; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That a call be issued to the stalwarts, friends and sympathizers, to pledge themselves in the number of 5,000 to contribute each the sum of $10, payable between the issuing of this call and the 1st day of September, 1897;

RESOLVED, That, if by that date the sum of not less than $50,000 is cash in hands of the DAILY PEOPLE Committee, a DAILY PEOPLE be started forthwith on October 1st, 1897;

RESOLVED, That this call be printed in the party press of all languages; that subscription lists, headed with these resolutions, be issued to all the Sections and all applicants; and that the names of the subscribers, together with the sum subscribed by each and the installments in which the same is to be paid, be promptly notified to the Committee for publication from week to week.

Are there in the land 5,000 stalwarts equal to the emergency, ready to step up and to mount that needed and redoubtable battery of the Social Revolution in America—a DAILY PEOPLE?

Daily People Committee,
184 William St.,
N. Y. City.

N. P. Gray, Yonders, N. Y	$10	payable, $5 cash, $5 on demand.
W. Schleuer, N. Y	10	" Cash.
Sam Johnson, Matawan, N. Y	10	" $2 a month from May 1.
Victor Eklund, Boston	10	" $2 May 15, $3 June 15, $3 July 15, $2 Aug. 15.
J. J. M., Eureka, Cal	10	" $5 cash, $5 September 1.
James Ballard, Eureka, Cal	10	" September 1.
Total this week	$60	

The following amounts have been paid down to March 30th incl.: $638.25

Previously acknowledged

Adolph Margolies, City, $2; H. P. Gray, Yonkers, N. Y., $5; Carl Andres, City, $4; W. Schleuer, City, $10; I. Feigenow, City, $4; H. P. & S., Geneva, Ohio, $5; Louis Bauer, Brooklyn, N. Y., $8; H. v. Westhofen, City, $20; Young Social. Literary Society, 161 Monroe St., City, $10; I. I. M., Eureka, Cal., $5; Adolph Klein, City, $2, Meyer Stodel, New Haven, Conn., $1; Carl Martens, New Haven, Conn., $1 ..... 77.00

Total $715.25

☞ Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

New Hamshire.

NASHUA, March 23.—M. D. Fitzgerald and G. H. Finn, of Lynn, addressed the order of patriots of America last evening. There was quite a large gathering, and the telling points made by the two speakers commanded the respect of the audience for the cause and drew forth considerable applause. Fitzgerald explained the object of the Socialist Labor party, showing how popular ownership of the land and machinery was the only hope of the toiling millions, and without which all other reforms were useless. He was followed by Mr. Finn, who explained the law of wages, or how the great army of unemployed, constantly seeking work, must always keep wages down whatever the tariff or monetary policy may be, and closed with an eloquent appeal for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY, March 28.—Eleventh Ward Convention of the Socialist Labor party, held March 24, at Ziska Hall, No. 80 Hutton street, Chairman Comrade Wagenheliner, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The school accommodations are inadequate, no room being given for the children of the working class, but plenty of room for the children of the rich and middle class in high schools and colleges;

WHEREAS, The street and sidewalk pavings are in a deplorable condition through the neglect of the aldermen, the ignorance of the inspectors and the greed of grab-all contractors;

WHEREAS, Street lighting is on the same line—plenty of money for good light, but we are compelled to travel in the dark to the danger of the citizens from footpads;

WHEREAS, The water is still making the doctors rich from the sickness of the working class, they drinking the dirty water of a dirty Water Board;

WHEREAS, The "steps" known as the 100 steps leading up to the hill are in a dirty and unsafe condition, everyone complaining and saying it is a scheme of the street car stockholders to compel the public to ride in the cars;

WHEREAS, The street watering is a pleasure for the rich class, but is a nuisance to the working class; thinly populated streets are watered; crowded streets are neglected;

WHEREAS, The extortionate price we pay for coal demands a ward weighing machine, so that we can have a certificate to the amount of pounds per ton;

WHEREAS, It costs as much to buy a grave as it does a farm, we demand the establishment of a ward undertaking plan to bury our dead;

WHEREAS, The sewerage is not sanitary nor properly carried out for the health and comfort of the public, but to give idle doctors work; therefore we, the Socialist Labor party of the Eleventh Ward, in convention assembled, demand the entire change of all those grievances and ward corruption;

WHEREAS, The moral law is very loose for the want of public lavatories;

WHEREAS, There are no public baths, we demand the erection of baths for the use of the people in the Eleventh Ward;

RESOLVED, That as we cannot get any stoppage of municipal abuse and robbery from the Republican or Democratic parties, as the ward politicians are the sucker-tools of the capitalist class and middle class; further

RESOLVED, That the change for pure city government can come only through the platform of the S. L. P., we ask the citizens of the Eleventh Ward to rally to our standard, vote for our principles, and our candidates will carry our principles out to the letter.

A. ARJOUIK,
F. CAMPBELL,
Committee on Resolutions.

Nominations for Ward Officers:
Alderman:
F. MENDE.
Justice of the Peace:
FERDINAND SCHNEIDER.
Constable:
P. WAGENHILNER.

New York.

Comrade Harry Carless' Tour in the State.

March 31	Newburg.
April 2	Albany.
" 3	Troy.
" 4	Hoosick Falls.
" 5	Lansingburg.
" 6	Cohoes.
" 7	Schenectady.
" 8	Amsterdam.
" 9	Gloversville.
" 10	Johnstown.
" 11	Frankfort.
" 12	Utica.
" 13	Rome.
" 14	Oneida.
" 15	Syracuse.
" 16	East Syracuse.
" 17	Auburn.
" 18	Rochester.
" 19	Lockport.
" 20, 21	Buffalo.
" 22	Tonawanda.
" 23	Hornellville.
" 24, 25	Elmira.
" 26, 27, 28	Binghampton.
" 29	Oneonta.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A regular meeting was held of the Young Socialist Literary Society at No. 161 Monroe street, with Jacob Klein presiding officer. Ten dollars were sent to the Committee of the DAILY PEOPLE Fund. Members are admitted between 14 and 16 years. Dues five cents per week. A new member was initiated.

J. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.—Lectures on Socialism will be held next Sunday, April 4th, at 8 p. m., as follows: At Hudson Building, corner of 37th street and 8th avenue, Charles H. Matchett will lecture on the "Aims of Socialism;" at Stuyvesant Hall, No. 351 East 17th street, S. Berlin will lecture on "Competition or Co-operation?" at Webster Hall, corner of 140th street and 3d avenue, Charles G. Teche will lecture on "The Fundamental Principles of Sociology;" and at Cosmopolitan Hall, corner of Catherine street and East Broadway, where James Allman will lecture on "Internationalism." There will also be a meeting in the afternoon at 2:30 p. m., at the headquarters of the Socialist Literary Society, No. 161 Monroe street. These lectures are free to all.

NEW YORK CITY.—The West Side Agitation Committee, S. L. P., has arranged a mass meeting to take place on Monday, April 5, at 8 p. m., at Clark's Hall, No. 301 8th avenue, corner of 25th street. Comrade A. S. Brown will be the speaker of the evening. The meeting is free to all.

NEW YORK CITY.—At the last meeting held on Tuesday, March 30, of the Sixteenth Assembly District, Comrade Weis presided. On account of this being the fifth Tuesday in the month the meeting was not as well attended as usual. The reports of delegates to Central Committee and Convention of Greater New York were received and acted upon. The referendum vote on the basis of representation in the General Committee was laid over to next Tuesday, April 6, when a special meeting will be held, same to be advertised in the party papers; all Comrades should be present. The report of the Ball Secretary showed still a great many tickets outstanding, and all Comrades are requested to settle for them as soon as possible. The Young Men's Socialist Educational Club shall be reorganized on account of the expenses being very large and the membership in proportion rather small. The dues at present are 5 cents a week, within reach of all comrades to become members; in view of the fact that a general reorganization is taking place in Section New York, and the different branches and Sections, will be dissolved all Comrades residing in the Sixteenth Assembly District or its vicinity, especially the members of the Hungarian Section of the American Branch, or other such branches that are in our vicinity, should avail themselves of this opportunity and join this club; by so doing we will combine our forces in the Sixteenth Assembly District, and be able to maintain a home for the eastside Socialists, which will be of great value to us during the coming campaign. With club rooms of this kind in our possession at the next election we can give our opponents a hard fight. We have already opened our campaign by electing a committee of nine members to formulate plans for our coming fight in this municipal struggle; the flag of international Socialism has been hoisted high in this Assembly District, and the war cry is down with the political heelers and fakirs, and in fact down with the competitive or capitalist system.

ROCHESTER.—All Comrades are urgently requested to attend the regular meeting of the Section Monday, April 5th, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Volkers' Hall, No. 200 North Clinton street.

Preparations are made to celebrate May Day in a fitting manner. Local reasons force us to keep the day on Sunday, May 2. The programme will consist of concert singing and speaking. Sunday evening, April 18th, Comrade Carless will be here and lecture at Germania Hall, at 8 p. m. Stereopticon views will illustrate the lecture.

THE ORGANIZER.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, March 22.—Comrade Charles Schulz, 301 W. Broad street, has been duly appointed agent for THE PEOPLE by Section Richmond, and authorized to make all collections.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

D. A. No. 1.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate C. Amadi, of the Furriers' Union, was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the N. Y. Central Labor Federation (D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A.), and Delegate B. Korn, of the German Waiters' Union No. 1, was vice-chairman.

A request of the Independent Bakers and Confectioners' Union to investigate a matter relative to its label was granted and referred to the Arbitration Committee.

The Organization Committee reported having visited the Bohemian Butchers' Union No. 1, and found them to be a strong and well organized body. The same committee reported having visited the Int. Marble Workers' Union and learned that the Whitestone Association demanded that they disband, and they would then accept in their organization such members as they wished at an initiation fee of $50. The union ridiculed this grand (!) offer, and unanimously decided to remain true to the old organization.

Empire City Lodge Machinists reported having resolved to elect its delegate to the convention of the S. T. & L. A. at its next meeting, and also debate the instructions to be given to him. The union believes that this example should be followed by all unions.

Ind. Bakers' Union, Br. 1, elected a new treasurer.

Independent Bakers, Br. 2, reported that the bakery owned by Boss Schiller, No. 11 8th avenue, is in an unsanitary condition, and that the workmen must sleep in small huts, which are worse than dog houses. This was referred to the Board of Health.

Silver Workers Protective Association reported that five members who formerly were biased against the red flag of solidarity and left the union on that account, had lately rejoined, declaring that they were convinced that only under this banner it was possible to co-operate for the emancipation of labor.

Waiters' Alliance Liberty voted for Boston, Mass., as the place to hold the next convention of the S. T. & L. A., date to be Monday, July 5. Their fifth anniversary will be celebrated. On Thursday the general meeting will be held.

Bohemian Butchers' Union No. 1 reported that the majority of bosses had signed the new contract, and that the few kickers would come around all right this week.

Furriers' Union favored a joint meeting of D. A.'s 1, 2 and 49 once every month.

German Waiters' Union No. 1 voted for a joint meeting of D. A.'s 1, 2 and 49 for every three months.

Excelsior Labor Club will hold a special meeting on Friday, April 9, at No. 64 East 4th street, and all members in arrears who have at that time not signified their intention of liquidating said debt, will be expelled. Other important business is to be transacted, and all members are in duty bound to attend punctually.

Ten dollars were donated a Comrade in dire distress.

Another long debate resulted on the proposition of D. A. 49 to hold joint meetings of D. A.'s 1, 2 and 49 once a month, and the whole matter was referred to the affiliated unions, with an explanation.

Delegates G. Sieburg, B. Korn and C. Amadi were elected a committee to arrange a May Day celebration in conjunction with the Section New York, S. L. P.

German Waiters' Union No. 1 reported that Noll's Schützen Park, No. 1360 Boston avenue, New York, had declared its contract with the Germania Waiters P. & B. null and void as the same was acquired through false pretenses, and that Noll hereafter will employ only members of the unions represented in the C. L. F. All unions were urged to take notice of this and act accordingly.

Ale and Porter Union No. 1 reported that its ball and reunion held on Saturday evening was a grand success. The unions in the C. L. F. had been represented by delegations, as were also the C. L. F. D. A. Nos. 1, 2 and 49.

N. Y. PAINTERS

Meet Every Month, 8 P. M., at 138 and 140 East 57th Street.

(This paper will be mailed to every member free of charge by order of the organization, and will contain all such notices and information as are necessary.)

The New York Painters held their last meeting on March 29, and had a very large attendance. The routine business and communications took up a longer time than usual, especially the financial part.

The Amalgamation Committee reports that every thing necessary is in good shape, that the certified checks of the Operative Painters, Progressive Painters and the New York Painters are deposited, and that Maennerchor Hall is engaged for the two or three next Monday nights for the three unions named to meet as one body of Amalgamated Painters and Decorators of New York, after which the body will meet in Brevoort Hall, which will then be taken for Mondays. The committee request that the business delegates will be placed for the next two weeks under the control of this committee, as by that time the new body will be in good working conditions, and will have in regular way elected members for that duty; also that for the next two weeks the delegates shall not accept new candidates. Both requests are complied with.

A long discussion was entered upon about the agreement to maintain THE PEOPLE, of which the members appeared willing enough, but as the New York Painters would go out of existence as a single organization, it was held as not being just and fair to the other unions in trying to force it upon the new body without their consent. It was decided to have THE PEOPLE sent to the present membership as per list for the term of one month, April, as by the end of such time the new organization could decide if it would have THE PEOPLE as their organ of communication, or another paper, or none at all. The press secretary received a sum to cover the month of April expenses.

A motion was carried by the house that after all debts have been paid the surplus money remaining shall be expended for a library of good reading matter in book form, to be presented to the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators of New York by the New York Painters, and to be kept under the supervision of the to be elected permanent secretary in his office and day room. A committee of five members was appointed to select this library and report to the new body as soon as possible.

All members not being dropped from the roll book, and not having paid their arrears to-night, have been granted time until April 19th.

The Chairman states that on April 5th there will be no other business in the new body but nominations for offices, and on April 12 the election to such offices will take place only, so that on April 19 all necessary preliminaries for business will be completed.

The house ordered that $50 be donated to Mrs. C. Steckler, widow of our deceased brother member; one accident benefit ordered paid, four candidates were admitted to membership.

The business delegate made his report of the previous week, giving details, received instructions for special cases.

The organization declared a strike on the Astor estate for being unfair to the painters, and ordered the members to quit work immediately and not to return until further orders.

The Auditing Committee reports 821 members entitled to enter the new body; after giving the receipts and disbursement of this quarter, and the present bank account state the cash balance due to the new organization in form of per capita tax is $162, and the surplus left to procure a library, will be $650.

The Treasurer is ordered to pay over to the new body the balance sum.

The Chairman states that the members of the New York Painters will meet next Monday at Maennerchor Hall, Nos. 203-207 East 56th street, between 2d and 3d avenues, as Amalgamated Painters and Decorators of New York, requesting all members who can to be present, and that with goodwill and good work good results will follow.

After a few appropriate remarks by the Chairman, and also by the former chairman, over the short time of our existence as an organization, but become a grander and better one, always striving for progress, the future is not to be feared.

Thanking the organization for its good support rendered, the chairman adjourned the New York Painters as such sine die. THE SECRETARY.

GRAND FAIR
arranged by
The Scand. Soc. Publishing Association
to take place at
SCHULLER'S HALL, 231-233 E. 58rd St.
April 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1897,
at 3, 1 and 6 o'clock P. M. respectively.
For the benefit of the Swedish Socialist paper
SKAND. AM. ARBETAREN.
Entertainments, singing and enjoyments of various other description. 245
TICKETS, one day ..... 10 cents.
" " all three days ..... 25 cents.

WORKMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ASS'N.

206 E. 86th St.

Monday, April 5th, 8 p. m.

Continued General Meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS: 266

1. Revision of the constitution.—2. Election of officers.—Membership cards must be presented.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Branch 1 (American) S. L. P. Discussion meeting every first Friday. Business meeting every 3rd Friday at 64 East 4th Str. Lectures every Sunday 8 P. M. at Stuyvesant Hall, 17th Str., and Hudson Building, 37th St. and 8th Ave. 223

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union.) Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 280

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 239

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District 1 (Bohemian), 321 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 215 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1627 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 26

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. 273 Secretary: HENRY ZINCK.

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall. 334

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 59 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 153 E. 4th St. 241

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 189

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231-233 East 58d St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club. Meets at Webster Hall, 140th street and 3rd avenue, every 1st and 3rd Friday at 8 P. M. Also Free Lecture, every Sunday night, 7.30 P. M., preceded by entertainment at same Hall.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th St. Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance.
Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 E. 4th St. OFFICE HOURS, daily, except Sundays and Holy days, from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River New Jersey.
Boston, Holyoke, Mass.
New Haven, Conn.
Luzern, Pa. 239

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialistic thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks wether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd Ave., Room 83, New York City.

MORRIS HILLKOWITZ,
Attorney at Law,
132 Nassau Street, Room 604

DR. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST, 189
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